

# BERTHA KRUPP IS ALARMED AT THE FUTURE GERMANY

SAYS NATION IS DETERIORATING  
THROUGH LACK OF NOURISH-  
MENT—WOULD SAVE WOMEN  
AND CHILDREN FROM STARV-  
ATION—SENDS MESSAGE TO  
AMERICA.

By Carl D. Groat.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
ESSEN, Germany, Dec. 7—(delayed)—"It would be a noble task to arouse American mothers to consciousness of the real and sad state of things in this country, political reasons for which I prefer to leave out of the discussion."

This is the conclusion of a message Frau Krupp von Böhlen, herself the mother of five children, sent to America through the United Press. "Only generous action on the wid-

est scale set afoot by a country like America which commands great natural resources, could bring here absolutely needful aid."

Frau Krupp von Böhlen received the correspondent following an inspection of the gigantic Krupp works, in which he saw the launching of the first locomotive and train of cars ever built in the famous German munition plants, now being converted into a peace time factory.

Germany's Underfed Women and Children.

In advance, the correspondent suggested some questions involving international politics, but she held it was inadvisable to discuss such problems. Her utterances were along strictly humanitarian lines. She wished women—and the world's women—to give a few minutes steady earnest thought to Germany's underfed women and children. She was doubtful of the best means of accomplishing this but was quite positive that with "peace again at hand, the world ought at least to have the spirit of humanity and reconciliation to the extent of being merciful to women and babies."

Only once did she permit herself to be quoted on views involving international politics. That was relative to disarmament.

"Would you say something regarding disarmament?" I asked. She hesitated a moment and then she said: "Disarmament would be very excellent if we were sure of a league of nations in the full sense of the word," she said. "By that I mean if we are loyal in adherence to the conditions of a league of nations. It cannot be a one-sided league however, and I must say that according to experiences of the present time, we must doubt if others mean to have it otherwise than one-sided; in other words whether the league can be realized."

In this connection she pointed to the "non reconciliation policy" of France especially regarding retention of war prisoners and delivery for trial of German prisoners.

"Retention of these prisoners is beyond the laws of humanity," she declared, declaring that not only the prisoners suffered but that "their loved ones at home must have heart aches."

Concerning the delivery of U-boat commanders and others whom the allies charge with war crimes, she said:

## KRUPPS LITERALLY BEATING SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES

GREATEST ARMAMENT MANU-  
FACTURERS IN THE WORLD  
BREAKING UP CANNON AND  
SMALL ARMS TO MAKE IM-  
PLEMENTS WITH WHICH TO  
CARRY ON COMMERCE.

By Carl D. Groat  
United Press Staff Correspondent  
(Copyright 1919, by the United Press.)

ESSEN, Germany, Dec. 7 (delayed)—The greatest demonstration in history of actually "beating the sword into a plow share" is being enacted in this city.

Krupps—formerly synonymous with war, and but a few short months ago, the largest manufacturers of armaments in the world—today are not only giving over their enormous production of peace time implements, but are breaking up cannon and other munitions to provide the material. Men and machinery that formerly turned out siege guns, small arms, ammunition and armor plate, are now constructing locomotives, cars, automobile parts and farm machinery. The credit for this is due to Herr Gustav Krupp von Böhlen, directing head of the Krupp works and Frau Bertha Krupp von Böhlen, his wife, and principal of the plant. Herr von Krupp Böhlen is not overturning a veritable institution to meet the new order of things, but foresees the same success for his country—providing always, that Germany receives the financial and industrial aid she needs.

"We are trying to look forward, not backward," epitomizes the spirit of an interview Herr Krupp von Böhlen granted the United States Press today. In his conversation he likened Germany to a big business concern which has suffered heavy losses. Such a concern, he pointed out, would strive for new capital with which to build itself up and pay past and present obligations by its future products. This is exactly what Germany would like to do, he said—get credit and thereby restore her own confidence, and the confidence of the

"They only did their duty. Men of any land would have found the same in fulfilling the demands of duty in the interests of their nation. We do not think it justifiable that these men should be tried by a court of their enemies behind closed doors. If they must be tried, it should be before a neutral court. We also would readily accept an American court for them, expecting fair play and impartiality."

That was all Frau Krupp von Böhlen would say regarding international politics.

"I am interested deeply in this one great problem—the women and children," she said. "It seems inconceivable that as clear sighted a nation like the people of the United States should fail to grasp the real economical conditions in Germany today, although hundreds of American citizens daily are witnesses of the present state of affairs."

Dying From Under Nourishment.

"Of the sixty five millions of Germans, the greater part are daily wasting away because of under-nourishment although the number of those really dying of absolute want of food may be relatively small. How sad and fatal the effect of this continued under-nourishment is may be clearly shown by the single fact given me by a leading physician—that of women confined in our lying-in home hardly two thirds are still able to suckle their own offspring, while up to the last year it was seldom an exception was found to the rule that every woman should nurse her child at her breast."

How little can individual help on our part do in view of such affairs. Only generous action on the widest scale set afoot by a country like America, which commands great natural resources, could bring her absolutely needful aid."

Frau Krupp von Böhlen is a gracious woman of fine appearance, youthful and rosy cheeked. Her children include four boys and a girl, ranging in age from 12 years down. The eldest boy, Alfred, stood at the throttle of an engine that pulled out of the mammoth works at noon amid the "hoops" of the workmen—a tribute to the efficiency and effort to rehabilitate a nation and an industry that marks the Krupps, family and institution.

world in her. Such credit is more significant in the spirit with which it is granted than the sum given, though it must be ample and of long term—30 to 40 years—since it will take Germany into the next generation to become again somewhere near normal industrially, he pointed out. In addition, self interest alone ought to convince the rest of the world it is necessary to re-establish her credit, as otherwise Germany will be unable to meet her obligations.

"Germany today is in the position of an industrial enterprise, which though sound and strong in foundation, has—whether by some fault its own, or not may be left out of the question—undergone a series of heavy losses in consequence of which it has run into debts considerably exceeding its own resources," said Herr Krupp von Böhlen.

"No managing director of such a concern with any sense of his responsibility in its future would think of starting anew by spending all his working stock in paying his present liabilities. On the contrary he would try to secure new means in order to enlarge his present stock and meet his past and present obligations by the future products of his work. Germany has been crippled by the war and it is for the new generations growing into manhood to come to the test of strength. They will have to bear the greatest part of the present burdens, which if paid off by the present generation, wounded and bled as it is after five years of warfare, would kill us and our offspring, thus preventing Germany's present creditors from getting the greater part of what is their due."

Previous to meeting Herr Krupp von Böhlen, I had already talked with several of the leading men of Krupps who are interested in seeing their country and their plant back on their feet. Among those were Herr Fritz Homann, Herr Geheimrat Wiedfeldt and Dr. Gorge Speirit. All expressed positive and none too optimistic views of Germany's present situation, but had a certain degree of hope for the future, provided the rest of the world was willing to "bury the hatchet" and extend credit. Herr Homann showed me over the immense plant. I saw big guns being broken up and scrapped. I saw how big departments formerly devoted to fulfillment of the Hindenburg program either were budding into manufacturing of locomotives, cars, tires, accounting machines, cream separators, etc., or were temporarily idle, awaiting the time when Krupp efficiency should transform them into factories, pulsating with peace time pursuits.

"We are ready to undertake anything which can be profitably made and which will conform with the Krupp standards of efficiency and quality," Herr Krupp von Böhlen told me. "For instance, we may make as a single item a portable dust and refuse receptacle. Heretofore, these were produced by individuals but they can be made on a large scale, according to certain standards."

"We expect in the course of the next six months to turn out one locomotive and 10 cars daily. We are ready to supply entire railway systems. All we need now is orders."

It may be stated that Krupps intend to remain a German concern. Incidentally Herr Krupp von Böhlen ridiculed the idea that the former Kaiser was a stockholder, or even that the government was interested financially in Krupps.

Employees in the Essen plant proper in July 1914, were 41,263 and in other works 39,028, a total of 80,291. In June 1919 Essen employed 112,360 and the outside works 58,641, a total of 171,001. Today the Essen plant has 44,758 and the outside works 40,116, a total of 84,874.

### Excuse Recalled.

Robert had finished the evening meal and had politely asked to be excused. As he started to play his mother began serving those still at the table with watermelon. Realizing he had left too soon, Robert ran to his place and as he climbed up in his chair said: "I'd forgotten the watermelon, so excuse me back."

### More Words to Use.

Students of the English language attribute to aerial navigation the addition of 200 new words. As the average American has had in the past a speaking vocabulary of only 650 of the more than 600,000 words in the English language, the increase brought about by the airplane and airship is regarded as remarkable.

### Peruvian Sugar.

The enormous production of sugar cane to the acre is one of the surprises of Peru. An average crop of forty tons an acre is obtained, while sixty and even seventy tons is not uncommon. In other sugar growing countries, including Cuba, twenty-five tons per acre is the rule.

## ARCADE

THEATRE

TODAY

MARGUERITE CLARK, in

## "Three Men and a Girl"

A delightful story of how she unconsciously vamped three men and made them all see life under new circumstances. It's one of this dainty star's best pieces of comedy.

TOMORROW

DOROTHY GISH in

## The Hope Chest

Girls, have you got a hope chest? If you haven't you'll want to start when you see this delightful play! Don't miss this one, for little Dorothy never did anything more attractively.

Matinees, 3:30 P.M. Evenings, 6:45 and 8:15

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Electric Sewing Machine Floor Lamps  
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.20c Plum Pudding for	.....\$ .15c
.50c Plum Pudding for	..... .45c
\$1.25c Plum Pudding for	..... 1.25c
.50c Nuts all kinds for	..... .45c
.50c Bottle Florida Syrup for	..... .47c
.80c Fruit Cake for	..... .75c
\$1.15c Fruit Cake for	..... 1.05c
\$1.60c Fruit Cake for	..... 1.50c
.25c Dry Apples for	..... .20c
.30c Dry Apples for	..... .25c
.30c Prunes for	..... .25c
.20c Stone Cake for	..... .19c
.10c Loaf Bread for	..... .09c

We also have everything else that  
is good to eat in our line and we  
sell them accordingly.

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